The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,866—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 5, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 8th July, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any other weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore with the Mail Overland, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 6th July, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

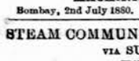
S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 10th July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th July. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, and on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	360	220	80	Including Wines
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hommum Street.
Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin...	about 10th July.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand.	,, 21st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	700	R. Collin.	,, 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	,, 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	,, 6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd.	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	3950	494	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA	,,	3300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.
Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs 600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,, 500
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.
N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience, and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
General Agent at Bombay.
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th July.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. S. Breese	17th do.
(s) KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
— VENETIA	3726	400	J. Orman	31st do.
(s) DECCAN	3409	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	1723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ROHILLA	3800	700	W. Barratt	16th July.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KAISER-I-HIND from Galle	4023	700	R. Methven	
MALWA	2933	500	S. F. Cole	16th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 2 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3th June 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,987

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL TEA ESTATE, KANGRA VALLEY.

NOTICE.—The sale of the crops of this Garden for a certain period to Messrs. MAJU & Co., of Bombay, having been arranged for, no Teas manufactured from Monsimbul *leaf* during that period can be bought elsewhere but at Messrs. MAJU'S, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. There are no longer any Agents whatsoever, with the exception of Messrs. M. H. MAJU & Co. for the sale of the Garden's Teas in *India*, and persons persisting in styling themselves so are hereby cautioned against continuing the malpractice.

W. NICHOLLS,
Attorney for Col. H. Hawes,
Proprietor of Monsimbul Tea Concern.
Calcutta, 14th June 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
FOR THE
DEKKHAN.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
Price Eight Annas.
May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Ship CROSS HILL, are informed of the ship's ARRIVAL from NEW YORK, and are requested to present BILLS of LADING for COUNTER-SIGNATURE and PAY FREIGHTS, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned
JAMES MURRAY, Master.
At CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE SONS, Dubashes, 18, Apollo Street.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

MANUFACTURED BY
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY,

THE ONLY Preparation AUTHORISED to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the Inventor.

2 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 1-2. 4 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 2-0.

The Public are recommended to the use of this particular Preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEVERAGES FOR CHOTA HAZRI DURING THE MONSOON.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

Sante	per ½ lb. packet, Cash	Rs.	0-12
Surfin	,, ,, ,,	,,	1- 2
Vanille	,, ,, ,,	,,	1- 4

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION,
SEVERAL MILLION POUNDS.
Cocoas, Cocoatins, Cocoa Nibs, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BABIES CUTTING TEETH.

	Cash Prices.	
Electro Motor Teething Necklaces	each Rs.	1 0
Johnson's Soothing Syrup	per bottle ,,	1 12
Steedman's Soothing Powders	per packet ,,	0 12
Winslow's Soothing Syrup	per bottle ,,	0 12

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF REAL HAVANNAHS.
In perfect bouquet and condition.
An early application is respectfully advised.

PRICE LIST.

La Union	per Box of 100,	Rs.	20
El Yndustrial	,,	,,	20
La Flor de Mayo	,,	,,	24
La Carolina	,,	,,	25
Belinda, *Reg: Reina*	,,	,,	27
El Sol de Cuba	,, 50,	,,	12
La Tuba Rosa	,,	,,	15
Belinda, *Conchas*	,,	,,	15

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
Manufactured Daily.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
of all descriptions kept in stock.

TOBACCOS.
Smoking Mixture, Bird's Eye, Shag, &c., &c.
Manufactured Daily, Fresh and Fresh.
General Price List forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF SUTTRENGEES.

TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Bombay on WEDNESDAY at 1 p. m. of the 7th July 1880.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.
H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut. Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 30th June 1880.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a LIST of PERSONS QUALIFIED to be ELECTED, or APPOINTED MEMBERS of the CORPORATION, and of PERSONS QUALIFIED to VOTE at RATEPAYERS' ELECTIONS is ready, and can be seen at this office.
Persons whose names do not appear on the said list, but who claim to be placed thereon, must apply to the Municipal Commissioner within 30 days from the date hereof, producing proof of qualification.
T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Co-mmissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HOWARDS' QUININE.

IMPORTED DIRECT & WARRANTED GENUINE.

½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz. bottles
Rs. 3-8	Rs. 6-8	Rs. 12 0 Cash.

"The Public are warned against the purchase of Quinine except from establishments of known respectability, as gross impositions and adulterations have been practised lately with this most important chemical."

LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MADRAS GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866.
LIABILITY OF MEMBERS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

CAPITAL TEN LACS,
IN 100,000 SHARES OF Rs. 10 EACH.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Rs. 1 per share on application, Rs. 4 on allotment. The balance will be called up by instalments of Re. 1 per share as required, two months' notice being given of each Call.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
Sir WILLIAM-WEDDERBURN ARBUTHNOT, Bart., (Abuthnot & Co., Bankers, Madras.)
The Hon. J. G. COLEMAN, (Member of the Legislative Council, Madras, Director Bank of Madras and Madras Equitable Assurance Society.)
S. R. TURNBULL, Esq., (Wilson & Co., Madras.)
WILLIAM MORGAN, Esq, (Barclay & Morgan, Acting Government Solicitor.)
(With power to add to their number).
BANKERS,
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co., Madras.
SOLICITORS,
Messrs. BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras,
SECRETARIES,
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co.
Offices—1, Bentinck's Buildings, North Beach, Madras.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of working a block (one square mile) of land, situate in the District of Kolar, in the Mysore Territory, which is known to contain auriferous quarts in very large quantities. The claim is situated at a distance of about three miles from the Cammasamoodrum Railway Station and is on what is commonly called the Mysore Plateau, and has an elevation of 3,000 feet. The Company derives its title to the land in question from 'Concessionaires,' under a thirty years' lease, from the Government of Mysore, and the Company's Solicitors advice that the title is perfectly good.
The *Concessionaires* transfer their right, title, and interest in the land to the Company in consideration of five lakhs of rupees, half of the purchase money to be paid in fully paid-up shares, and the balance to be paid in cash.
The Company's land forms part of a small tract of country which has been worked for many years by the Natives of the District, and which is described in the Revenue Maps as the "Ooregum Gold Fields."
An adjoining block of land has been taken up and is now being worked by the "Ooregum Gold Company;" and, at a depth of 90 feet, 17 tons of quartz were raised from a reef in this Company's land and put through a stamper, yielding 40½ oz. of Gold (assay 92½ per cent Gold, 7½ per cent, Silver).
This reef runs through the claim of the Madras Company.
Another adjoining block of land has been recently taken up by a Company being formed in England with a capital of £125,000, who last month sent out a Mining Engineer to inspect and report on same. The result of his inspection was at once wired home, and though the terms of his report are not yet known here, it was considered so satisfactory that instructions were at once wired out to this country for the immediate erection of buildings for the reception of miners, who are shortly expected to be on the spot to commence mining operations.
The 'claim' of the Madras Company has also been specially reported on by Mr. John Harris, Mining Engineer, who is of opinion, from the indications given by the underground excavations of the Ooregum Company, that the reefs already found and the outcrops of quarts on which the natives worked in former years, are only off-shoots from a main system of reefs which, in his opinion, will be found to exist at a greater depth than that already reached.
The following Extracts from his Report, under date the 10th May, 1880, will enable the public to form some opinion as to the value of the 'claim':—
"The number of quartz reefs that have heavy outcrops showing up, and that may also be traced by very extensive (native) surface workings, is six; they can be traced down from the 'Ooregum Mine' in the north end of the field right through to the south end of this block which is called the 'Mathamungalum' Block. The 'run,' or 'course,' of the reefs is in a northerly or southerly direction; they run tolerably parallel to each other and dip from east to west at various angles ranging from 45° to 70°. The quarts showing up in the outcrops is of a white description and is not so rich where the outcrop is thick as where the reef is only three to four feet thick: The colour of the quartz below the surface is of a dark bluish grey and is far more auriferous than the white quartz.
"Several samples of quartz taken from the reefs at haphazard, crushed and washed, all gave a good show of gold, but I do not look upon these results, of themselves as definite proof that the reefs will pay to work; but, coupling it with the fact that the ancient miners and natives have so extensively worked these reefs near the surface and as deep as they could go until stopped by water, is, I deem, a clear proof that these reefs, by being vigorously and properly worked, will yield sufficient gold to pay good satisfactory dividends to any *bona fide* well-conducted enterprise."
Mr. R. Brough Smyth who at the request of the Government of India has recently completed an exhaustive report on the Gold Mines of the south-eastern portion of the Wynaad and the Carcoor Ghat, estimates that, allowing ten per cent. on a capital of £5,000 and providing also for a competent Mining Manager and two European Miners, and providing also for Stores, &c., and contingencies at the rate of 25 per cent on the whole, the annual returns would be, *if the quarts yielded gold at the rate of only 2 dwts 8 per ton* nearly equal to the expenditure if at the rate of 3 dwts, £699 per annum; and if at the rate of 5 dwts £1,570 per annum.
It further appears from Mr. Brough Smith's report, that in some parts of Victoria where labour is comparatively scarce, highly profitable operations have been carried on where the yield per ton has been as small as 2 dwts. 13 grains; 3 dwts 6·01 grains, and 3 dwts. 7·19 grains.
The "Black Hill Company" at Ballarat, in the same Colony, crushed quarts *which gave an average of only 2 dwts. 23 grs. per ton*, and yet the dividends paid on capital amounted to £23,000. From 1864 to 1875 inclusive, the crushings in Victoria yielded on the average only 3 cwts 12·15 grs. per ton, and yet the operations carried on with this result were very profitable.
In the Mysore Territory, labour is abundant and cheap, and costs but a trifle in comparison with labour in the Australian Colonies. Arrangements can, without difficulty and at a comparatively small cost, be made for storing plentiful and continual supplies of water, and unlimited supplies of firewood can be obtained from Coopum, a station not far from Kolar, at about Rs. 5½ per ton.
From the foregoing indications and comparisons it may fairly be deduced that the Company has a very promising chance of success, and that the enterprise is one worthy the attention of investors.
It is proposed by the Inspecting Engineer, that as the line and dip of the reefs are so well and clearly defined, a pair of pits 8 and 12 feet in diameter, respectively, should be sunk to a depth of 200 feet on the side of one of the main reefs and from the bottom of these pits crosscuts be made east to west, so as to intersect several reefs, and he is of opinion that, if this work were carried out, it would enable sufficient mining ground to be opened out and worked without much further outlay for years and that, in time, 80 to 100 tons quarts per day ought to be easily got out.
It has been explained above that 25,000 fully paid-up shares are to be made over to the Concessionaires as a moiety of the consideration to be paid to them for their mining rights. Of the balance, nearly 30,000 have already been subscribed for, and 25,000 are being offered on the London Market, where it is anticipated they will be readily taken up. This leaves only about 20,000 shares now available to the Indian public and applications are daily flowing in. In the Articles of Association leave has been reserved to the Company to have a Registered Office in London, so that, if desirable, a quotation for its shares on the London Stock Exchange may be applied for. Applications for shares to be made in the annexed form.
If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction, and if a less number is allotted than applied for, the surplus portion of the deposit will go in reduction of the amount to be paid on allotment.
Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors, and of the Company. Also at the Offices of Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; and Messrs. George Steuart and Co., Colombo.
Prospectuses and forms of application for the shares can be obtained at the Offices of the Company. Also from Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay.
N. B.—*No application for a less number of shares than ten will be entertained.*
Madras, *June*, 1880.

MADRAS GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR Rs. 10 SHARES.

No. (*To be retained by Bankers.*)

To THE DIRECTORS
Of the Madras Gold Mining Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,
Having paid to your Bankers the sum of Rs being the deposit of Rupee 1 per share, I request you will allot me shares in the above Company, and I do hereby engage to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and to pay the Call of Rs. 4 per share due upon such allotment
Name in full .....
Residence .....
Profession or otherwise .....
Date .....

HANDSOME PRESENTS
FOR
LADIES.

Gold Bracelets.	Jewelled Rings.	Envelope Cases.
Gold Brooches.	Fans.	Perfume Cases.
Gold Lockets.	Chatelaines.	Jewel Cases.
Gold Suites.	Work Baskets.	Card Cases.
Sets of Ear Rings.	Lady's Companions.	Dressing Cases.
Silver Jewellery.	Albums.	Writing Cases.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.	Inkstands.	Dressing Bags.
	Cash Boxes.	Hand Mirrors.
Church Services.	Trinket Caskets.	Smelling Bottles.
Hymn Books.	Silver & Gold Thimbles.	Bouquet Holders.

GENTLEMEN.

Meerschaum Pipes.	Watches.	Silver Pencil Cases.
Cigar Holders.	Photo. Frames.	Dressing Cases.
Cigar Cases.	Gold Snuff Boxes.	Dressing Bags.
Cigarette Cases.	Silver Snuff Boxes.	Writing Cases.
Agh Dans.	Pocket Books,	Despatch Boxes.
Cigar Lamps.	Courier Bags.	Army and Navy Cups.
Riding Whips.	Spirit Flasks.	Gold Rings.
Field Glasses.	Carriage Clocks.	Scarf Rings.
Gold Studs.	Muffineers.	Gold Alberts.
Sleeve Links.	Gold Pencil Cases.	Watches.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.	Tea and Coffee Services.	Napkin Rings.
Cellarettes.	Ormolu Inkstands.	Salt Cellars.
Cruet Stands.	Photo. Albums.	Ice Buckets.
Flower Vases.	Card Trays.	Lamps.
Porcelain Vases.	Lawn Tennis Sets.	Table Cutlery.
Parian Statuary.	Liqueur Cases.	Time Pieces.
Glassware.	Dessert Sets.	Suites of Plate.
Crockeryware.	Peg Trays.	Electro-Plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.	Electro-Plated Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.	Electro-Plated Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.	Electro-Plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.	Electro-Plated Bowl and Spoon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.
See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE ONLY PLACE IN THE PRESIDENCY WHERE YOU CAN PROCURE WHATEVER YOU MAY REQUIRE,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

IS AT THE

CASH BAZAAR,

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,

CRAWFORD MARKET.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THORPE AND COMPANY

BEG to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA, and warranted not to stick.

In ordering Chest Measure and Height required.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Nainsook Coats, very light and durable, all sizes	10	8
Cap, with Fall Curtain, same material	2	8
Leggins do.	3	8
Drab Twill Vulcanized Coats, will withstand the heaviest rains, all sizes	12	8
Cap of same material Rs. 3-8; Leggins	4	8
Drab Vulcanized Inverness Capes, best quality, all sizes	13	8
Fine Drab Coats, the solution between two cloths to prevent sticking,	22	0
Leggins same material	7	8
60 inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	6	0
60 inch Drab Twill Vulcanized Sheeting per yard	5	8
Ground Sheets, Stout Drab Twill, 6ft. by 5ft	15	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, 8 Ribbs	10	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, extra Quality, 12 Ribbs	15	8
Ladies' Umbrellas, Best Quality	13	8
Best Black Alpaca Umbrellas	4 8 to	8 6

THORPE AND COMPANY,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

WATSON & CO.'S CLEARANCE SALE
HAS COMMENCED.

THEY beg to call attention to the following articles with their

REDUCED PRICES AFFIXED.

DRESS MATERIALS.

Plain Lustres	Reduced to 4 annas per yard
Grampian Tweeds	Reduced to 4 annas per yard
Striped Sateen	Reduced to 4 annas per yard
Twilled Lustres	Reduced to 6 annas per yard
Athole Serge	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Snow Flake	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Poop o' Day	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Corduroy Cloth	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Radiant Cloth	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Surprise Cloth	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Wool Satin	Reduced to 10 annas per yard
Matt Cloth	Reduced to 10 annas per yard
Silk Flake	Reduced to 12 annas per yard
Pompadour Twill	Reduced to 12 annas per yard
Royal Serge	Reduced to 12 annas per yard
Burdet and Satteen	Reduced to 12 annas per yard
Striped Satteen	Reduced to 12 annas per yard
Diaper Tweed	Reduced to Re. 1-0 per yard
French Beige	Reduced to Re. 1-0 per yard
French Cashmere	Reduced to Re. 1-0 per yard
Superior Vienna Wool	Reduced to Re. 1-4 per yard
Fine Estemen Serge	Reduced to Re. 1-8 per yard

POMPADOURS.

English	Reduced to 6 annas per yard
French	Reduced to 10 annas per yard

WASHING DRESSES.

French Printed Muslins	Reduced to 4 annas per yard
French Plain Muslins	Reduced to 4 annas per yard
Black Ground Prints	Reduced to 4 annas per yard
White Ground Prints	Reduced to 6 annas per yard
Striped Galatea	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
French Printed Cambrics	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
White Kama Kama	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
White Swiss Muslins	Reduced to 8 annas per yard

EVENING DRESSES.

Silk Striped Grenadines	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Silk Mikado Damassis	Reduced to Rs. 2-0 per yard
50 in. White Grenadine	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
54 in. Tarlatans	Reduced to Rs. 7-8 per piece

SILKS.

Striped Japanese Silk	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Plain Japanese Silk	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Checked Crape Silk	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Coloured Striped Glacies	Reduced to Rs. 2-0 per yard
Black and White Striped Gros	Reduced to Rs. 4-0 per yard
Rich Peacock Satin	Reduced to Rs. 2-0 per yard
A Lot of Coloured Glacies. Best Quality. Slightly Soiled. Suitable for Linings	Reduced to Re. 1-8 per yard

SHAWLS, &c.
WARM WOOLLEN SHAWLS
Reduced to Rs. 3-8, Rs. 10-0, Rs. 15-0
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS
Reduced to Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 18 each
BLACK CASHMERE BEADED BODICES.
Reduced to Rs. 5-0 each
BLACK CASHMERE BEADED JACKETS
Reduced to Rs. 10-0 each
HANDSOME BLACK LACE TABLIER AND JACKET
Reduced to Rs. 25-0 each
FELT SKIRTS BRAIDED
Reduced to Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5-0 each
LONG-CLOTH SKIRTS
Reduced to Rs. 3-0, Rs. 4-0 and Rs. 5-0 each
CHILDREN'S BRAID HOLLAND PINAFORES
Reduced to Re. 1-0 each
BOYS' BRAIDED HOLLAND SUITS
Reduced at Rs. 3-8 each
NURSERY DIAPER PURE LINEN
Reduced to Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9-8 per piece of 12 squares
Ladies' Under-linen—Greatly reduced
Children's Under-linen—Greatly reduced
REVERSIBLE SATIN RIBBONS
1 in. wide, 6 annas per yard; 2 ins. wide, 10 annas per yard
SASH RIBBONS—CORDED.
Reduced to Re. 1-8 per yard
KID GLOVES—SLIGHTLY SOILED
Reduced to Re. 1-0 per pair
HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

REUTER'S telegrams of yesterday report a decline of ¼ in Consols and ¼ in French Rentes: the former being quoted at 98⅞ and the latter at Fcs. 119½.

In Indian Government Securities an advance of ¼ is reported in Fours-and-a-half per cent., the quotation being £87½, but Fours are quoted at 80½ or ¼ lower; private advices, however, report the market firm all round with Fours at 81¼.

In the London General Produce markets the only change is a decline of 10s. per ton in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil. Rapeseed is rather quieter.

The tone of the Manchester market for Piece Goods is reported to be steady. An advance of 1¼d. per piece is quoted in 9lbs. 45 inch and 3d. per piece in 5½lbs. 50 inch Madapollams: but 45 inch Mulls are quoted at ¼d. per piece lower, and 40's Mule Yarn, good second quality, is quoted at 10¼d. per lb. or a decline of ¼d. from last Tuesday's rates.

The Cotton market in Liverpool closed strong at Thursday's prices—the day's sales were only 6,000 bales, however, of which 600 were Surats. The market to-day closed steady, the sales amounted to 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were Surats. To arrive Good Mid. G. Broach with the F. G. F. clause is quoted at 6 1-16d. per lb. From the usual weekly figures given below it will be seen that the total visible supply is further decreased by 140,000 bales, while that of Surats is 28,000 bales less. The Liverpool stock is also reduced by 16,000 bales. The margin between Mid. Uplands and Fair Dhollera is still abnormally large, and now that our shipments are falling off it is possible that we may see a slight turn in the market in favour of Surats.

	1880	1879	1878
Total supply of all kinds.	1980000	1520180	1750940
" " of Surats ...	543000	434690	359710
Stock in Liverpool	768000	622100	800110
" London	65000	42580	11670
American Afloat.....	180000	88000	78000
E. Indian "	150000	118000	125000
	1165000	881980	1014780
Price of Mid Uplands.....	6¾d.	6 15-16d.	6¼d.
" Fair Dhollera ...	4 15-16	5 7-16	5½
Difference...	1 13-16d.	1½d.	1¾d.

The New York telegrams of yesterday still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11 13-16 cents per lb., but Futures show an improvement of 0·2 cents, being quoted at 11·09 cents per lb. The market is closed for three days from this date. The following are our usual weekly comparisons of the Receipts, &c., at the U. S. ports, viz:—

	1880	1879	1878
Week's Receipts	17000	3000	5900
" Exports to U. K.....	28000	2000	9000
" " to Continent..	10000	4000	5300
Total Receipt since 1st Sept...	4826600	4415300	4206200
" Exports to U. K. " ..	2425000	1984000	1950400
" " to Continent " ..	1256800	1350000	1319200
" Stock at the ports	277000	187000	157000

BAR SILVER in London yesterday advanced from 52 11-16d. to 52¾d. per oz. which is to-day's quotation.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened here steady to-day at yesterday's quotations, but no advance was established notwithstanding the reported advance in the value of Silver at home, which is attributed to the upward tendency of Indian Government Securities. The market in Calcutta also is unchanged, and rates there are the same as here. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 7-32d.	per Re.
" Telegraphic.....	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
" 3 months' sight...	1s. 8 11-32d.	"
Credits 3 "	... 1s. 8 15-32d.	"
Documents 3 "	... 1s. 8¾d.	"
Francs 3 "	... 2·16	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at Rs. 100¼ for demand and Rs. 99⅞ for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There is a decidedly weaker feeling here to-day. There is, however, very little ready paper offering, and although there are sellers at Rs. 96½ for Fours and Rs. 104¾ for Fours-and-a-half per cent. for forward delivery, the market for ready paper is steady. Speculators are doing their utmost to keep the market up, whereas *bona fide* investors show little inclination to buy at current rates. We quote 5 per cent. Municipal Bonds at Rs. 104 and Port Trust Loan at Rs. 94½.

SHARES.—This has been rather a lively day in the Share market, with an active enquiry for Spinning concerns at a very general advance. Dhurumseys, Manockjee Petits, Khatao Muccoojees and New Great Easterns, are all Rs. 10 per share higher; and Alfreds, Bombay United, Hindustan and Orientals have advanced Rs. 5 per share. Prices of other shares are well maintained without any particular change in quotations.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the increased steadiness reported in the Liverpool market, buyers here have held completely aloof, and not a single transaction has been reported during the day. Rates are nominally the same as yesterday, viz:—

Good Comrawuttee	Rs. 202	per candy.
F. G. F. "	" 197	"
G. F. "	" 192	"
Good Dhollerah	" 200	"
G. F. "	" 187	"
F. G. F. & G. Dharwar	" 202	"

LINSEED shows no change, but is in fair request at Rs. 6-10 for Brown and Rs. 6-12 per cwt. for Mixed seed.

RAPESEED is difficult of sale at Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

WHEAT is steady at Rs. 3¼ for White and Rs 2 8 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS are dull at 32s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool via Canal, 37s. 6d. to Havre, 35s. to Marseilles, and 47s. 6d. to 50s. per ton (freight paid here at par) for Trieste and Venice.

IMPORTS are unchanged. Piece Goods and Yarns are quiet, but steady on the spot with a fair enquiry for August shipment. Copper and Yellow Metal firm at previous quotations. Kerosine Oil steady at Rs. 3-8 per case to arrive, and Rs. 3-14 on the spot.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	25,000	500	500	4 p. ct	745
Bank of Bengal.....	40,000	500	all	S do	755
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	S do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	122
Chartd Bk. L. & C. ...	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	S do	400
National Bank of India.	37,320	25	19¾	5 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.....	4,000	3,000	2,925	15	655
Prem Land	2,000	150	150	100	34
Sassoon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	* ...	30ex
Port Canning Co.....	9,000	1,400	1,400	13	205

* F. T. Bond.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton.....	180	5,000	2,850	50	1,005
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	600	all	12 p.ct	625
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	3,000	1,100	12½	1,150
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	350
Bellary	830	1,000	1000	20 p. s	490
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	600	600	all	50	450
New Indian Press	1,000	250	250	14	125
Bromah Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	42
Colaba Press Co..	500	1,250	1,250	50	575
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	800	300	all	18	200
East India Press Co.....	700	1,000	1,000	100	985
Fort Press Co	180	3,500	3,500	50	1,535
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	50	455
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	50	350
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	30	260
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,500	75	325
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co..	100	1,200	750	11½	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	500	28	350
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	635

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218-3-5	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares...	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	31-12-1	do	30
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	...	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Bo. New £10 Shares...	...	£18	196-5-15	do	203

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	690
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited ..	1,250	100	100	10p.ct.	125
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,100
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Lending and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	390
Mechanics' Buildings Co.....	4,000	50	50	8 p.ct.	20
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co.....	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1000	1,000	85	950
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	all	7½	725
Thacker & Co	1,000	100	100	10	135

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th June as compared with that for 22nd June 1880:—

LIABILITIES.	22nd June. Rs.	A. P.	29th June. Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up.....	2,00,00,000	0 0	2,00,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund.....	22,39,290	0 0	22,39,290	0 0
Treasury Balances.....	3,03,34,501	7 0	3,07,28,349	10 2
Other Deposits	2,60,19,879	10 7	2,67,97,394	13 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	10,68,261	2 4	1,10,445	13 8
Seigniorage	15,24,492	1 10	15,24,902	11 5
Rs.	8,04,76,523	5 9	8,18,65,043	0 5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Government Securities ...	1,07,01,598	0 0	25,91,198	0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities..	58,44,743	0 9	79,85,783	3 11
Loans on ditto ...	51,80,833	14 0	46,50,910	4 3
Bills Discounted.....	5,26,30,127	7 4	4,95,87,364	12 6
Balances with other Banks	5,32,366	6 9	5,23,338	0 0
Bullion	2,26,340	6 0	2,70,978	0 4
Dead Stock	10,26,718	9 1	10,35,815	9 1
Stamps	8,873	0 0	9,373	12 0
Sundries	4,42,481	12 1	2,64,488	12 2
Cash at Head Office	1,64,90,230	14 1	1,76,27,279	14 0
Do. at Branches	2,11,81,987	15 7	1,96,37,107	7 6
Rs.	8,04,76,523	5 9	8,18,65,043	0 5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Jenny Otto, 941 tons, Captain G. R. Purvis, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Henry Balckow, 639 tons, Captain B. C. Dixon, sailed on Saturday last for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 37 deck passengers.

THE Steamer Stanmere, 1,269 tons, Captain J. Campbell, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Akyab (8th June), via Galle. This vessel put in Bombay harbour for disabled machinery,

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Hopper, Mr. L. B. Hill, two Rank and File 78th Highlanders, one Rank and File 3rd Regt. N. I., and 36 deck. The same Co.'s steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour same day from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major Wither, 25th N. I., Surgeon Lowdall, M. D., Mr. Gray and friend, 19 sepoys, and 11 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Pachamba (s)	Mitchell	Bussorah, June 18.
	Khandalla (s)	Smith	Calcutta, June 8.
	Stanmere (s)	Campbell	Akyab, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Umballa (s)	Nailor	Kurrachee.
	Lemore	Ballie	Rotterdam.
	Acacia	Henderson ...	Mauritius.
	Jenny Otto (s)	Purvis	Marseilles.
	H. Balckow (s)	Dixon	P. Gulf.
	Teheran (s)	Stewart	Vasilee.
	H. M. S. Himalaya..	Brent	England.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Pachamba, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Clara, to United Kingdom.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

29 Chindwara (s) ..... Sanders ..... Bombay.
Commilla (s) ..... Hart ..... Rangoon, June 23.
Kt. of the Garter ... Hamond ..... Liverpool, April 10.
Star of the Sea ..... Carroll ..... Liverpool, March 27.
Killean ..... Mackinnon ... Liverpool, April 1.

MADRAS.

June. DEPARTURES.

30 Meinam (s) .... Pondicherry and Galle.
July.
1 Merkara (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
2 Malda (s)..... ..... Calcutta and N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 3.

FROM LONDON.

Singapore s—10 cases slate pencils Ebrahim Budroodin.
Cahanim s—3 cases glassware Nanjee Canjee.
Pekin s—7 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons, 4 cases beer Benn Ashley and Co, 6 cases oilmanstores Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co.
Normandy—69 cases window glass Surufally Mamcojee.
Rebecca s—12 cases old tom Eduljee Bazonjee.
Lorne s—10 cases vermouth Cutler Palmer and Co.
Teheran s—20 cases champagne Cutler Palmer and Co.
Mongolia s—35 cases brandy Shapoorjee Rustomjee.
Venetia s—2 quarter casks wine Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—30 cases brandy and 5 cases whiskey Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—95 bales wool Heerjee Govindjee, 100 bales wool Hurjeewan Visoonjee, 7 bales cotton dropping and 66 bales twist waste Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co, 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 40 bales wool and 7 bales rags Narronjee Moojjee.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Clara—8,635 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

George Gilroy—300 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Surat s—100 bales cotton P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—348 bales cotton and 167 packages coffee P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Genny Otto s—142½ cwts gingellyseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—58½ cwts cloves M C Ebram, 175 bales cotton Hajee Esaas Ellias, 36 bales twist B and A Hormusjee, 190 bales cotton David Seasoon and Co, 164 bales twist Currumbhoy Ebram, 113 bales twist Framjee Hormusjee, 40 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 5.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after suit 67-80.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

202-80—Macfarlane and G—Hajeebhoy Lalljee and other—Laduck Datoo.
203-80—Chalk and W—Nuthooram Shunker vs Vulubdass Vundrawandass.
206-80—In person—a pauper—Shakinabebee vs Ashabebee and others.
208-80 Hore, C and B—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs The Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, and others.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

638-79—J C Cama—Pestonjee Muncherjee vs Soonabai and others—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSES.

639-79—J C Cama—Gorejee Hublohunijajee Jusvijajee vs Bava Raghoonathdass Shari Sonami Ramjee Dasjee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
659-79—A F Turner—Champa Proma and others vs Huckma Runjeejee and others—H W Payne.
694-75—Prescot and W—Thucker Bhimjee Canjee and another vs Thucker Huridass Pursotum and others—Smith and F.
389-79—Balkrishna and B—Jairam Narayen Rajay vs Atmaram Narayen Bajay—Nanu and H.
634-79—J C Cama—Avabai vs Dinbai and another—Pestonjee K.
48-80—Shapurjee and T—Doolubh Dharsey and another vs Vithal Amrutjee—Jefferson B and D.
75-79—Janardhen G—Ramchandra Shamraj Keshar vs Vinu Vasudeo Godbole.
67-80—Chalk and W—Keshow Gottajee vs Ramabai and others—In person.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

668-79—In person [a pauper], Rustomjee Eduljee vs Jemsetjee Peroshaw and another—M H Khan and in person—Part heard.
564-78—Jefferson, B and D—Dewsey Anand vs Ghunsey Kessow and others—H Bicknell.
701-79—Tyabjee and S—Premchund Jetha vs Rahimbhoy Allabdinbhoy—Crawford and B.
376-77—Macfarlane and G—Casabai vs Madhowjee Dhurumsey.
12-80—J C Cama—Meer Husan Sha Cadree vs. Hasaraba—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 1.

Wardrop, Lieut Col, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

JULY 3.

Withers, Major, 25th Bombay N I, on duty, from Rutnagherry.
Lowdell, Surgeon, on duty, from Rutnagherry.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 3.

Kirwan, Captain, 78th Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Powiett, Captain, 28th Regt, on duty, to England.
Wardrop, Lieut Col Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Jones, Major, R A, on duty, to England.
Rowcroft, Lieut Col, 35th Bengal N I, an Medl Cert, to England.
Mannekjee E Reporter, Surg, on duty, to Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 2nd July 1880.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal Staff, with effect from the 25th June 1880:—

Captain [Bt Major] E S Rivett Carnac, 11th Hussars, to be Military Secretary.
Lieut C T Barrow, 26th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp, and will continue to perform the duties of Interpreter vice Captain A G Spencer temporary employed in the Adjt Genl's Dept.
Lieut K Wynyard, R A, to continue to Act as Aide-de-Camp, vice Captain Spencer.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
20th Regt N I—Lieut J F C Thacher, Qrmr, to be Adjt, vice Captain Hore, whose tenure of the appointment has expired, dated 23rd May 1880.
Lieut J W Gordon, Wing Officer, to be Qrmr, vice Lieut Thatcher, appointed Adjutant, dated 23rd May 1880.
Lieut Col F E Hadow, 2nd Bgde R A, is appointed to command the R A, in the Poona Divn temporary.
Lieut Col and Bt Col T P Smith, B Bgde R H A, will command the R A in the Sind Dist in Addition to the Royal Artillery of the reserve Divn as a temporary measure.

The appointment of Lieut H T Butcher, R A, to No 1 Mountain Battery, as notified in G O C No 325 of 19th ultimo, is to have effect from the 30th May 1880.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards War Office, it is intimated that the following officers of the Royal Artillery have been posted as follows:—
I Lieut G E Benson, to B Battery 2nd Bgde.
II Lieut M Weekes, to No 2 Battery 9th Bgde.
III Lieut E W Blunt to No 8 Battery 11th Bgde,
IV Lieut W L Brook Smith, to No 8 Battery 8th Bgde.
V Lieut H W E Carnegy, to No 15 Battery 9th Bgde.

Poona Division Order—Dated 15th May 1880, directing Lieut L G Beckham, attached to 8th N I, to take over charge of the depot Poona Horse at Sirur with effect from the 18th idem during the absence of Lieut Young of that Corps on leave on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by per mission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified:—
Captain W H Lyster, S C, Wing Officer 24th Regt N I, 9th March 1880.
Lieut J F C Thatcher, S C Qr Mr, 20th Regt N I. 25th June 1880.

With the sanction of Govt the following order is confirmed:—

Kandahar Field Force Order—Dated 30th May 1880, making the following appointments in the Transport Service:—
I. Lieut G F S Alban, S C, Transport Officer, to be Staff Officer of Transport with effect from the 24th May 1880, vice Captain Leckie, appointed to act as Bgde Major, 2nd Bgde 1st Divn Kandahar Field Force.
II. Lieut H St L Wood, 2nd Battn 15th Foot, Transport officer, to be Brigade Transport officer with effect from 26th May 1880.

The following order is confirmed:—
83rd Foot—Regtl Order, dated 28th June 1880, reconstructing the committee of Paymastership as follows consequent on the departure of Major Karslake:—
President—Captain F A Wright. Members—Captains E A Butler and B H Metcalfe.
Captain F A Wright will continue to perform the duties of Paymaster on his own responsibility.

With reference to Ahmednagar Station Order, dated 13th, April last, confirmed in G O C No 239 of the 23rd idem, the appointment of Lieut H A Anderson, 2nd Battn 7th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer at that station was made in the absence of a qualified officer.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have leave of absence:—
7th Regt N I—Captain J A Rowlandson, to remain in Bombay, from 27th June to 26th July 1880, in extension on medical certificate.
Commissariat Department—Condr G Collyer, from date of departure for 30 days, on medical certificate.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	July 10	4-0 p.m.	...
Kurrachee	" 10	9-0 a.m.	10-0 a.m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	" 6	2-30 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
China and Australia.....	" 16	3-30 p.m.	4-0 p.m.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 24	4-0 p.m.	...
Zanzibar, Cape, &c.	" 10	4-0 p.m.	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1879 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Bori Bandar Railway Station Post Office
For Bengal, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, the Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.....	4-50 P.M.	3-0 P.M.	3-15 P.M.	5-55 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, Deccan, and Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway. ...	1-20 P.M.	12-0 NOON.	12-0 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar and Kutch	4-30 A.M.	4-0 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. week days. 3-15 P.M on Sundays.	...
For Post Towns in Southern Konkan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoli, and Rutnagiri	10-0 A.M.	4-0 P.M. of previous day.	8- A.M.	...
For Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, and Sattara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and other towns in S. M. Country and for Kanara ..	6-15 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	6-55 A.M.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jubalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	7-0 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...
For Uran & Panwell.	5-30 A.M.	Do.	6-0 P.M. of previous day.	...

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of Mr. MENIST'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED Proprietors of the "LUCULENT" and BIFOCAL SPECTACLES.

For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us we have published a copyrighted system of "Test Types" for self-fitting, which we will forward free on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WITH effect from the 1st August, 1880, the RATES of COMMISSION CHARGED on the REALIZATION of the VALUE of PARCELS and REGISTERED BOOK PACKETS sent under the "VALUE-PAYABLE" SYSTEM will be REDUCED to HALF what they now are and thereby assimilated to the rates of commission charged on the issue of money orders. The new rates will be as follows:—

On sums not exceeding.....	Rs. 10	...	Rs. 0 2
" "	" 25	...	" 0 4
" "	" 50	...	" 0 8
" "	" 75	...	" 0 12
" "	" 100	...	" 1 0
" "	" 125	...	" 1 4
" "	" 150	...	" 1 8

and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof.

The value of the contents of a value-payable article will be limited to Rs. 600.

Value-payable articles may be addressed only to the Post Offices which are Money Order Offices; and they may be posted only in Post Offices which are Money Order Offices. The former restriction limiting the posting of value-payable articles in Disbursing Post Offices is superseded.

The amounts realized from the addressees of value-payable articles less the commission chargeable thereon will be paid to the senders by means of money orders.

When a value-payable article is presented at a Post Office, it must be accompanied by a memorandum prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, printed copies of which may be obtained from the Post Office on application.

E. B. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Dy. Director General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 24th June 1880.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RICHEY—July 2nd, at Poona, the wife of J. B. Richey, C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

INGRAM—June 20th, at Bellput, of heat apoplexy, Mr. W. Ingram, Permanent Way Inspector, Kandahar State Railway

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1880.

WE have not had long to wait for the inevitable and predicted result of the invitation issued by the new Ministry to the Great Powers to take steps to enforce the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin—those of them, that is to say, which were calculated to press injuriously upon the Porte, the rest being passed over in discreet silence. An Anglo-French naval demonstration in Turkish waters is spoken of on the one hand, while on the other Turkey is mobilising an army corps and the Turkish Government has announced its determination to resist the demands arising out of the decision of the late Conference at Berlin. It is quite certain that if things go on in the perilous groove into which the precipitation and rashness of the scarcely formed Gladstone Cabinet suddenly jerked them, we shall have a war in which a naval demonstration and a *corps d'armée* will prove but very secondary elements on either side. Turkey cannot be coerced by the parade of a combined squadron in the waters of the Levant. The ships of the Powers which come forward as the champions of the oppressed Christians cannot bombard Smyrna or Salonica or any of the other great ports which are chiefly inhabited by Christians. And it may be safely assumed that they will not venture to try the strength of the batteries of the Dardanelles with the narrow channel of that passage rendered additionally precarious by torpedoes; to say nothing of the resistance to be expected from the Turkish iron-clads always moored off Constantinople. If Turkey is to be reduced to submission by force of arms the full strength of one or more of the Great Powers will have to be unsparingly exerted, as was that of Russia two years ago. The notion that Servia and Montenegro could, with a little underhand help, overthrow the Turkish power in Europe was entertained at the time of the Constantinople Conference and for a brief period afterwards, but the overrunning of Montenegro in six weeks and the march of a victorious force on Belgrade dispelled the illusion. Then Russia put her armies in motion under the idea that they could reach Constantinople almost without hindrance; the bloody repulses at Plevna slowly undeceived her, and in the great effort which was finally crowned with success—mainly through the gross incompetence of one or two Turkish generals—she was glad to get all the aid that Roumania could lend her to enable her forces to maintain everywhere a numerical superiority to those of the Sultan. All this seems to have been forgotten already by those who during the last few weeks have been talking quite at their ease of "insisting" upon the Turkish Government giving up territory and disorganising itself internally at the bidding of Powers which are by no means prepared to fight to the uttermost for the aggrandisement of Greece and Montenegro, or for the autonomy of the Armenians. For we must not lose sight of the fact that while the reform of the Turkish administration—that is to say, the infusion of greater energy and honesty in its *personnel* is quite indispensable if the fabric of the Empire is to last, what is really asked for when we demand the autonomy of Armenia, and indeed of all the remaining provinces, is the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire. Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumania have been one and all lost to the Empire through this process, and there is no use in pretending to close our eyes to the fact that wherever the system is applied the result will be the same. Mr. Freeman whose passionate hatred of the Turks and all their works is no secret to anybody, strongly recommends that the system should be applied deliberately to make the Empire "fall asunder." Having noted that the Ottomans, like the Romans, made the lands which they conquered into tributary states before fully annexing them, he says in his "Ottoman Power in Europe:" —"It may be doubted whether the lands which were left in this intermediate state gained much by not being fully annexed at once. Still the way by which the Ottoman Empire came together suggests the way by which it ought to fall asunder. Some of the tributary lands have always kept a certain amount of separate being. Some have, after a long bondage, come back again to the tributary state. In short, experience shows that the natural way for restoring these lands to their ancient independence is by letting them pass once more through the intermediate state. Only this time it must be, with their faces turned in the direction of a more thorough freedom, not as in ages past, in the direction of a more thorough bondage." If all the writers on this subject of "Turkish reforms" were as outspoken as Mr. Freeman, the public would understand better what was really meant when the autonomy of countries inhabited by Armenians, &c., was spoken of. As it is there is a great deal of confusion of thought on the subject and the real explanation of the obdurate refusal of the Turkish Government to listen to the apparently reasonable suggestions of their foreign advisers is not understood. The Sultan and his ministers know perfectly well that it is the very existence of the Ottoman Empire which is at stake, and they take their stand accordingly. They admit that "reforms" are desirable; but for the kind of reform which they mean money is necessary, for it consists in improving the tone of the services throughout, and that cannot be effected until money is forthcoming to pay all functionaries, from pashas to policemen, their stipends punctually to the day. And they allege with a great deal of truth that there is no money in the treasury. If there were more good will on their part this obstacle might not, it is true, prove altogether insurmountable. The real objection, however, is not to reforms of this mild type, but to the radical, and for the Empire ruinous, reforms which would convert the provinces one after the other into tributary states "with their faces set in the direction of a more thorough freedom." And sooner than submit to dismemberment the Turks will fight. Will the French send a hundred thousand men to drive the Ottomans out of Thessaly and Epirus? Assuredly not; their thoughts are centred on Alsace and Lorraine. Will the British Government? If England is led blindfold into this mad crusade, will Mr. Gladstone tell the tax-payers that he is fighting for an idea? Or for British interests?

WE have before us the reports for the year 1879 of the Bengal Asiatic Society and of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The secretary of the former congratulates the members on the satisfactory state of its affairs. It counts a total number of 329 names on its roll of members against 327 of the year before. Twelve of its members have been removed from its list by death; amongst others Mr. G. B. Damant, who met with so tragic an end in the performance of his duty amongst the wild tribes of the Naga Hills. Mr. Damant was an active member of the society, and had contributed several papers on the history and habits of the various tribes amongst whom his work had led him. The financial report of the Society is satisfactory, the system of accounts having undergone revision and simplification at the hands of Mr. Westland. The work accomplished during the year shows that the pristine vigour of the institution is still unimpared; several papers on various subjects—geographical, archæological, philological and scientific—were read.

The report of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society shows a total number of 143 resident and 80 non-resident members. The finances are satisfactory. The usefulness of its library, which still holds a rank perhaps second to none amongst the libraries of the East, may be judged by the fact that more than 22,000 volumes were circulated during the year. The work done by the society, although not so prolific as it was in former years, is still of a high order. Six papers were read during the year; the subjects of these were:—"The use of wine amongst the Arabs;" "On the Arabic alphabet, and early writings;" "Magic;" "Notes on some old arms and instruments of war, chiefly used amongst the Arabs;" "A list of plants not mentioned by the authors of the 'Bombay Flora;'" "Contributions to the study of Indo-Portuguese Numismatics;" the first four of these papers being read by Mr. E. Rehatsek, M. C. E., the fifth by Dr. J. C. Lisboa, and the sixth by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, M.R.A.S.

Although these reports on the face of them

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE BESUD ENGAGEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The *Gazette of India* contains despatches concerning the Besud engagement. Captain Kilgour's gallantry is specially remarked upon and is brought to the notice of the Government, who have recommended the Victoria Cross.

AYUB KHAN'S ADVANCE UPON KANDAHAR.

In anticipation of the approach of Ayub Khan a strong brigade is ordered to be in readiness to proceed from Kandahar and to occupy Girishk, in order to oppose his further advance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MR. BRADLAUGH.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Mr. Bradlaugh, in the House of Commons last night, made affirmation of allegiance and took his seat as Member for Northampton.

MR. ADAM'S APPOINTMENT CONTRADICTED.

The report published in the London press, that the Right Hon. W. P. Adam had been appointed Governor of Madras, is officially denied.

REPORTED NAVAL DEMONSTRATION IN TURKISH WATERS.

A report is current that an Anglo-French naval demonstration in Turkish waters is contemplated.

TURKISH QUESTIONS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* deprecates the assembling of a European Conference to consider the unsettled Turkish questions.

MR. BRADLAUGH.

LONDON, JULY 4.

An action has been brought in the Queen's Bench against Mr. Bradlaugh to test the legality of his affirming allegiance as member of Parliament.

THE FRENCH AMNESTY BILL.

PARIS, JULY 3.

The Senate has rejected the Amnesty Bill by a small majority, but has voted a resolution amnestying all except those who were convicted as assassins and incendiaries.

TURKEY RESISTS DEMANDS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 2.

The Turkish Government is determined to resist the demands arising out of the decision of the late Conference at Berlin.

Turkey is mobilising an Army Corps.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	43,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	13,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	4,000	do.
Amount forwarded	3,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	99,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	11,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	768,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	98,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London	55,000	do.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7-1/4
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ per cent. do.	87¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52¾

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JULY 4, 4-15 p.m.

French mail steamer Sind from China arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 4.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather showery; wind S. W. 4; thermometer 80·2; barometer 29·850. Fall of rain 1 tenth of a cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind W. W.. S. W.; thermometer 77; barometer 29·97. Fall of rain 1 inch 33 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 1 inch 16 cents.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT gave judgment at the High Court on Saturday last in a suit brought by Purmanandas Jeevundas against Kessowjee Naik to recover Rs. 1,00,500 on a guarantee executed by the latter in November 1878 to secure a loan made by the plaintiff to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. In the guarantee paper the period for the repayment of the loan was mentioned to be three months; but as the plaintiff insisted that the time should be no less than six months, he subsequently accepted from Nursey Kessowjee a further document on unstamped paper promising in any event to pay interest at 12 per cent. per annum for a period of six months even although the principal sum should be sooner repaid. For the defendant it was contended that the variation in the agreement was made without his knowledge or consent; and that, after the execution of the guarantee, plaintiff caused Nursey Kessowjee to transfer the monies guaranteed by the defendant to be debited to the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company in the company's books. Such transfer and credit were, it was said, made without defendant's knowledge; and he submitted that he was released from all liability to the plaintiff in respect of the guarantee. His Lordship accepted this view of the transaction; and except as to one comparatively unimportant issue, dismissed the suit with costs.

THE last number of *Charivari* has a cartoon of Major Baring taking a flying leap over Sir John Strachey into the official chair.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rates of interest and discount, but the margins on loans on Government securities were again reduced one per cent.

THE *Hongkong Daily Press* says that by the last French mail a Parsee trader left Hongkong with goods to the value of about ten thousand dollars, which he procured from sundry Chinese on credit. His destination is not known. May we hope that he is coming to Bombay?

THE *Broad Arrow* observes that as illustrating the proportions to which "little wars" may grow, it may be mentioned that we have now nearly as many troops, European and sepoy, engaged in making a "scientific frontier" for India, as fought on the side of the Allies at Waterloo. "Behold, how great a flame a little fire kindleth."

WE believe we are correct, says a Singapore paper, in stating that His Excellency Governor Weld has no intention whatever to apply for leave of absence, and his stay here for three years, at least, may be assumed as a certainty. His Excellency's courteous and kind demeanour has already created a very favorable impression among the general community.

OUR Lahore contemporary is informed there is no foundation in the rumour that Lord Ripon had subscribed to the fund for the Catholic "cathedral"—or chapel, as it ought to be called—intended to be built at Simla. The site has not yet been chosen, though the Gorton estate has been named in connection with it, now has His Excellency been invited to contribute.

THE new Beerbhoom Coal Company has just declared a dividend, for the half year ending the 30th of April, of eight per cent, equivalent to sixteen per cent. on the nominal value of the shares for the year. All round, the prospects of the Indian coal companies seem to be very satisfactory; in face, moreover, of a remarkable cheapness of coal at home, which lowers the price of imported coal considerably.

THE *Bombay Educational Record*:—"From a study of the action of planets on comets Professor George Forbes, of Glasgow, has reason to believe that a new planet exists at present in R. A. 11h. 40m., N. P. D. 87 deg., or within perhaps 6 deg. or so of that spot, close to the ecliptic; that the opposition is just past; and that its distance from the sun is one hundred times that of the earth." This would place it at about nine thousand millions of miles from the sun, more than 6,000 millions of miles beyond Neptune. Such a body would take some thousands of years to make its revolution round the sun.

THE *Bombay Guardian*:—It is to us a matter of thankfulness that the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister is at length making its way through Parliament. We have repeatedly spoken on this subject in former years, conscious that we were wounding the feelings of some of our readers who had grown up with a deep-rooted belief in the impropriety of such marriages. We have always felt that the State had no right to stigmatize as illegitimate what the Scriptures nowhere declare to be so. As Dr. Chalmers and many other leading theologians have pointed out, the passage in Lev. xxiii. 18, only prohibits marriage with a *living* wife's sister.

EARLY last month the King of Siam, some of the ladies of the palace, and some of the royal children went on a pleasure trip to the royal retreat at Koh Bang-pain. The King was in one of the Royal steam yachts. The ladies, younger princes, and the female attendants were in a magnificent picnic barge, which was towed astern of the Royal steam yacht. Half the journey had been performed when early in the morning, the rope which attached the picnic barge to the steam launch gave way, the barge capsized, and several persons on board perished, including the Princess Sunanda Kumariratu, and her daughter, a young princess of the highest grade in the Kingdom, and the child's nurse.

Native Opinion gives a hint to the G. I. P.:—A great portion of the enormous quantity of goods which are consumed in Bombay is brought in by the G. I. P. Railway and is now unloaded at Wadi Bunder—a place from which it has to be brought into the town at four times the cost formerly incurred for carriage, &c., when the goods station was at Bori Bunder. Not a single bag of grain or a package of vegetables is allowed to be unloaded at this station, and consequently not only needless expense is incurred but great ravages are made on the time and convenience of merchants and traders. Under the new system small traders find it very difficult to make head against the old and established firms and consequently competition is not encouraged.

M. JULES ALLIX, a member of the Commune, who is at present in Paris, has obtained a safe conduct to file a patent for a great discovery of which he is the author. It relates to a new motive power, which costs nothing and is applicable to every kind of industry not excepting railway trains and navigation. The working models will, in a short time, be exhibited at the *Gymnase Tyrial, Rue du Boulois*, 22, where M. Jules Allix purposes to hold a series of scientific conferences for the explanation of the theory of his invention, the application of which will revolutionise the industries of the world, and modify all the economy of work by suppressing steam motors and substituting motive power that is free as air. So says the *Republique Française*.

HASHIM KHAN, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, at present interests one as a living monument of General Roberts's stupendous powers of credulity. In spite of the gravity of the situation, one cannot contemplate without a feeling of amusement the contrast between the General's Hashim, and Hashim's own Hashim. If they possess any sense of humour, the Afghans have found in many incidents an amount of fun which must have afforded them some compensation for the ignominy of a foreign invasion. Hashim Khan, the frequenter of continental durbars, the loyal convert to the English cause, is now, they say, somewhere in the southern Ghilzai country, offering seven rupees a month to every British sepoy who deserts with his rifle.

THE *Englishman* states that two shocks of earthquake, one of some duration, were felt in Calcutta at about 4 a. m. on Wednesday last. A correspondent at Jalpaigori says that a rather severe shock was experienced at that station at 3-55 a.m. It lasted some seconds, and the movement appeared to be from east to west. Another correspondent, writing from Rampur Bauleah, says:—An earthquake was felt here at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning. There were two shocks, the first which seemed to pass from east to west was slight, and was rapidly succeeded by the second, which lasted for about two minutes, and was rather violent. A correspondent writes from Goalundo:—We experienced a very severe shock of earthquake this morning (June 30th) at about 10 minutes to 4 o'clock. The vibration was very great.

A LOCAL paragraph anent the forthcoming Municipal elections which appeared last Saturday in a contemporary gives point to the caution held out by the *Rast Goftar* recently to the ratepayers not to hastily promise their votes to some "raw" candidates who are stated to be canvassing for votes since some days past. It appears that some youths, who lack the ability to comprehend the bearings of public questions, have been trying hard and fast to get into the Corporation by bringing pressure to bear on rate-payers who are not very discriminating in the choice of their representatives. All the qualifications of these candidates for the honour they seek are comprised, says the Gujarati paper, in putting on gold spectacles and gaudy dresses, and driving in showy turn-outs, for which possessions they are obliged to their rich fathers or uncles. The paper advises the rate-payers to take a lesson from the past, and to be cautious how they commit their civic interests to the keeping of young fops who can barely realize an idea of the responsibility of their duties.

THE Lahore paper lately has had a great deal to say about the distribution of British money to Afghan chiefs. This is the *Civil and Military Gazette*'s latest on the subject:—Wali Mahomed has done at least one good turn to his English patrons—though it is by no means certain that any great results may arise from it. He has disclosed some of the Mustaufi Habibulla's misdeeds during that intriguer's journey to Ghazni and elsewhere to "bring in" the maliks. Our Kabul correspondent, to whom we are indebted for the information, says that the Mustaufi appropriated the money which had been entrusted to him for judicious distribution among the headmen and others whom it was deemed desirable to conciliate. The Mustaufi is then alleged to have sent part of his spoils to his nephew, Faiz Mahomed Khan, for safe-keeping, and portions to other trustworthy friends and relatives. Faiz Mahomed is said to be in prison; and we hear that anxious inquiries are being made about the remaining receivers of stolen goods.

IT is said that at Hongkong there has been a "considerable misunderstanding" between Sir Pope Hennessy, the Governor, and General Donovan, the officer commanding the forces. The first public intimation of a storm brewing was the recall, to his regimental duties, by the General, on his return from Singapore, of Lieut. C. C. Cox, 27th Inniskillings, who had been appointed A.D.C. to the Governor, the appointment having been gazetted in a shape entirely out of accord with the etiquette of the service, and ignoring or overriding the authority of the General. Invitations were issued by the General for a dinner on the Queen's Birthday to the officers and others, and the band was ordered there; the Governor afterwards issued invitations for a State banquet on the same evening and called for the band, which was refused. The matter was referred home by the Governor, who, it is said, represented that the General was to hold a "rival political banquet," an assertion in which one paper says there was "not an iota of truth." A telegram came in reply from H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, to whom the Colonial Office had referred the matter, saying that the General should hold no "rival dinner," and that the Governor should have the band.

IN an article upon the Persian language a Madras paper observes:—In a language so extensively spoken as modern Persian, it is certain that many differing dialects will be found. The Persians themselves say that you will hear a different accent spoken at every one of the gates of Tehran. The most fashionable Persian at the present day is of course that of the Court of the Kajar King, where it is a good deal mixed with the native Turkish of his nomad tribe. The purest is reputed to be that of Shiraz. In India the natives pronounce the language exactly like Hindustani. The Afghans also have a pronunciation of their own. Bombay is the place in all India where the Persian language can be most readily and correctly acquired, and we would advise all officers who apply for leave to study Persian to take their leave to Bombay. Men who have learnt it at Madras or Calcutta find that they have much to unlearn and much to still acquire, when they pass beyond the borders of India. Natives of Persia who can teach are only to be found at Bombay; and though the Indian Munshis can coach one through the text-books, a correct idiom and pronunciation can only be acquired from a native Persian. In Bombay there is a considerable Persian colony, among whom good teachers are to be found. The chair of Professor of Persian and Arabic at the Elphinstone College is filled by one of the ablest Oriental scholars of our day, himself a native of Persia. Persian books can be obtained there more easily than in other parts of India. The language is treated there as a living language, and the examiners study a man's fitness for intercourse with his fellow men, and not his capacity for unearthing the meaning of pedantic and abstruse writers of bygone ages, as at the Calcutta examinations.

WHY does Mr. Swinburne, asks *Life*, allow himself to write in an article on Victor Hugo that "Badinguet slunk forth to rot alive and dead in the appropriate shades of Chiselhurst?" and why does Mr. Morley allow this sort of thing to appear in the *Fortnightly Review*?

THE *Indian Church Gazette* says:—We deeply regret to hear that the Church Missionary Society have resolved to remove their European Missionaries from Oudh, and to sell their premises the Zahur Baksh in Lahore; the only reason for this step that we can hear of is a wish for centralisation. It seems to us that the Society will be making a grand mistake if they do this, and that it will be most disastrous to the Native Curch as well as to missionary enterprise generally in Oudh. It is a far more important step than was the removal of the S. P. G. from Bishop's College, and the sale of the grand old historic pile, for in the latter case it was but removing the venue of the Mission from the suburbs of a large city into the city itself, and there has been no break in the continuity of the work, at the same time there was a bright look out for the future. In the case of the removal of the C. M. S. there is no such excuse; the city itself is being given up and an invaluable position, only gained after years of devoted labour, about to be forsaken, a step which will only be regarded by the Musulmans of Oudh as implying conscious failure, and they will take fresh pleasure in retarding the progress of the Native Church. Deeply as we regretted the sale of the grand old buildings of Bishop's College, the keen edge of our regret was taken off by the fact that they were handed over to a Christian Government to work out a noble scheme, and for the education mainly of Christian youth as pioneers of civilisation; but what security have we that the Zahur Baksh will not fall into the hands of the Mussulmans.

NOTES FROM MUSCAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, JUNE 25.

THE rumoured mutilation of the paramour of the unfortunate lady of the Sultan's harem has, I am glad to be able to say, turned out false. It was so generally reported that the man had been barbarously mutilated, and from such reliable sources was my information derived, that I was fain to give it credence. He has been sentenced to work in the chain gang during His Highness the Sultan's pleasure.

The ravages of small-pox this year have been most deplorable and rank second only to that of the plague. As I am writing news comes from Bagdad that Dr. S. M. Brereton, Residency Surgeon of that place, and who for some time officiated as Political Agent and Consul here, has fallen a victim to this dire disease. Dr. Brereton was a promising young officer, and won during his short stay among us the good will of all with whom he had to do.

A number of Sheikhs of different classes have lately been in here to do homage to His Highness the Sultan as vassals. Returning, some Bedouins of various classes banded together and robbed the village of Bosher, a few miles outside Muscat. Emboldened at their success they proceeded to Jub, and not content with robbing a wealthy citizen there, they murdered him. They numbered some 25 or 30 men. The impunity with which such acts are committed is sending to create a general feeling of insecurity throughout the country. There is a growing belief that the year will not close without witnessing a struggle for supremacy between H. H. and one or other of the aspirants for power. H. H. has but one general of any capacity, Bedr bin Seif; but unless he can enlist a powerful class in his interests he will hardly be able to make head against any combination of the clans. The defection of the Ghaffira leader, Sheikh Burgash, is causing the Sultan much anxiety. He was about leaving for Burka, his summer retreat, when news arrived that Sheikh Burgash was marching against Mansab, and in consequence all his arrangements were upset. There are no vessels of war in Muscat just now.

NOTES FROM DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, JULY 1.

WHEN I last wrote it was impossible to say that the monsoon had actually and truly burst here, but there is no mistake about it *now*. The wind which up to the 25th or 26th ultimo had been blowing from *due* west, came round more to the southward, and on the 26th the rain came down in the true monsoon style and has so continued up to this date. It has been, I hear, pretty general too, so that all fears of a drought and consequent famine may be fairly thrown aside. Up to the end of June we have had about six inches of rain, that is, for that month only, the greater part of which fell during the last six or seven days.

I was glad to see the remarks made the other day in a leading article of the *Bombay Gazette* upon the necessity for having a close season for game in this Presidency. It is high time the legislature interfered in this matter, for the game in the Southern Mahratta Country need protection and especially so during the breeding season. Protection of this nature has been already given, I believe, in both the North-West Provinces and the Punjab by their respective Governments. In the latter province there is a close season for the following small game birds and animals lasting from 15th March to the 15th September, a period of six months:—

1 Partridges of all kinds. 1 Pheasants.
1 Sand-grouse. 1 Bustard.
1 Pea-fowl. 1 Florican.
1 Jungle-fowl. 1 Hares.

In 1879 certain rules were published and issued by the Governor-General in Council under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, and it was in pursuance of the provisions of one of these rules (20) that the Punjab Government prescribed their own rules for a close season for game.

Last year in the month of August the question of having a close season for game birds and animals was taken into consideration by the Dharwar Gymkhana, and the members agreed among themselves to observe a close season for small game from 1st July to 1st October, a period of four months. They at the same time urged upon the Dharwar Municipality the necessity for imposing a tax of eight annas upon each hare, and of *four* annas on each game bird offered for sale within Municipal limits. I can, however, hardly see in what way the Municipality could assist in this protection of game birds and hares, or how indeed it would be possible so to tax persons offering them for sale. The natives who bring such round for sale to the European residents of the station from whom, as a rule, they get the best prices that for a hare being from five to six annas, and a wild duck, if of fair dimensions, fetching from three to four annas, would soon cease doing so, if their European customers informed upon them. I very much doubt, however, whether it would stop the native from netting or slaughtering these birds and animals during the breeding season. Nothing but a legislative enactment making it *penal* to kill game birds and hares during the close season, would have any solid effect upon the native. I know it to be the custom among many of the townspeople here to go hare hunting; indeed they make it a regular practice to go out on certain days in the cold season with this object in view. Sundays are the days generally selected, and between 8 and 9 a.m. some 250 or 300 of the vagabond population of the town may be seen going towards the country in knots of three and four or more with the object of having a regular *battue* of hares. They are armed mostly with long sticks and bludgeons, and I have seen a few with guns apparently of European manufacture, but when tender enquiries came to be made through the police as to whether the owners of these guns possessed the necessary licences to carry them, it was wonderful how very quickly these weapons would disappear and be lost to sight. These valiant hunters generally returned from their sport between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening bringing with them their trophies of slaughter in the shape of poor dead hares, some with eyes protruding from their heads and those heads smashed in by blows from the bludgeons, others with legs broken and their bodies so mauled and pounded as to be hardly recognizable. Now none of these animals would be offered in this sickening and disgusting condition to any European resident for sale, so it may be safely presumed that they are in all probability cooked and eaten by the hunters themselves, their caste prejudices in this respect being of the weakest. Now this is not hunting in its proper acceptation, but simply a barbarous merciless slaughter and the sooner it is put a stop to the better it will be for all concerned. The hare is at times mischievous in gardens, it must be admitted, but at the same time he makes a most important and welcome addition to the food of the European in this country. But let him be fairly and quickly bowled over by shot, and not mercilessly destroyed by sticks and bludgeons. While upon this subject of close seasons I hope the legislative authorities will not lose sight of the various kinds of deer which are found in parts of the Bombay Presidency. They should also be protected during their breeding seasons as much as is possible.

"I COMMENCED you for your *Syrup of Hypophosphites of Lime*. I employ it daily amongst adults or children who are attacked with *diseases of the lungs* and find it superior to every other preparation of the day.
J. H. LANG, Medical Doctor,
Lake Kellumbete, Derang, Victoria.

NOTES FROM RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JUNE 29.

THE monsoon broke here yesterday after tantalizing us for some time. It is a prediction of our local weather prophets that rain is due here a month after it has made its appearance in Ceylon. This calculation has often proved correct. But as we had no rain by the 20th instant, people naturally began to feel uneasy. The weather prophets strained their eyes and with elongated faces looked up to heaven in evident anxiety. But thank God all cause of apprehension was removed yesterday, when, to the satisfaction of all, and to the disappointment of perhaps a few Banias who have stored up a huge amount of cereals with a hope of getting enormous profit in a season of drought, the rain came down in pretty good quantity; should it continue as it has begun, there is no doubt the coming year will be one of prosperity and plenty.

Professor F. G. Selby, of the Poona College, has been appointed Acting Principal of the Rajkumar College here in place of Mr. C. Macnaghten, who has gone home on furlough. The Professor has already taken charge of his new appointment. He appears to be an exceedingly nice gentleman, and it is generally believed that he will be as popular in Kattywar as Mr. Macnaghten has been. The latter gentleman very lately suffered from a sad family bereavement. He lost his beloved wife here in the early part of this month. She was a very accomplished and amiable lady.

"We wept after her hearse
And even yet we weep."

Everybody here feels very deeply for Mr. Macnaghten.

The Maharaja of Edur has made a gift of a handsome young leopard to the new Station Garden. This in itself is a great attraction to many. I have had occasion before to say something about this garden. But since then it has undergone considerable improvement. A beautiful bandstand with a terrace over it has been erected in front of the fountain. Here the band of the 12th N. I. at times plays sweet music to the great delight of the stationers. At the south end of the garden, a roomy hall has been constructed with a view to meet the convenience of those pleasurists who may be desirous to hold pic-nics and similar entertainments therein. The *paths* and *parterres* are so nicely cut that they cannot but do credit to the happy taste that devised them. For all these we are greatly indebted to Mr. Dhanjishaw Hormusjee, our Station Magistrate.

The annual conference of the representatives of the different States of Kattywar will be held here in the middle of the next month. The Chiefs of Bhownugger, Dhragadra, Limri and some others will probably come in person. Nothing is known as to the nature of the questions that will be brought forward for discussion. At all events, Rajkot will not remain a deserted village as it did in the hot weather, but what with cricket and the conference, it will be, for the nonce, quite full of life and activity.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF NATIVE PRINCES FROM RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

A RATHER singular affair has taken place in connection with the Rajkumar College, namely, the secret flight of two young princes—the young Thakor of Gondal and the Nawab of Savnor. Our Rajkot correspondent sends us the following particulars, which we have every reason to believe are perfectly reliable. The affair has naturally caused a great deal of excitement:—

The young Thakore of Gondal and a friend (the Nawab of Savnor) left this college on foot between 10 and 12 p. m. on the 29th June last and have disappeared. In the Gondul Prince's sleeping room were his private tutor (Mr. Dolabjee), two paswans, and a jemadar. Two Arabs were on guard immediately outside the rooms. All these deny all knowledge of when, and how the Thakore left or with what motive. Similarly in the Nawab of Savnor's room were his tutor, his paswan, and a sepoy on guard. Strangely enough these men also plead complete ignorance. They all seem to have been fast asleep when their precious charges stole away. It is the practice in the college for one of the moosahibs to make a round of the rooms every two hours during the night. At 10 p. m. one of the moosahibs in his usual round saw the princes in their beds respectively. But when at midnight the moosahib went round he found the beds of the two princes vacant and raised an alarm, and immediately the search began. In the college gymnasium were found all their clothing. On further enquiry it was found that they had each taken a blanket and twenty rupees in cash. With the Nawab of Savnor's clothes was found a letter written in his own hand, stating some very flimsy reasons for such a serious step, and as these implicate a private gentleman, it is not fair to mention them. Besides, the reasons are not generally believed. No trace of the princes' whereabouts was found when our correspondent wrote. This affair has created great consternation.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me through the medium of your valuable paper to reply to several enquiries as to the cause of insufficient supply of gas to Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill?

Owing to the construction of the main drainage works, the gas main supplying the districts in question has been subjected to a very great strain in many places, caused by the disturbance of the ground around it, and the passing of heavy rollers over the surface during this wet season. The consequence is that the main has been cracked, and water has entered through the fissures and has temporarily stopped the passage of gas.

The company is taking the requisite steps to repair the mischief done to the main, and there will be little or no further intermission of the gas supply from that cause.

DAVID HARE,
For General Manager and Engineer.
Bombay, July 3.

WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, June 28.—Good rain continues to fall in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the Central India States, as well as in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and some parts of Bombay; but in the North-Western Provinces it still holds off, and none has yet fallen in some of the upper districts. The barometer is still falling at most stations in Bengal, and has risen only at False Point and Sangor Island, owing to the appearance of the barometric depression, which during the last two days centred at False Point. Elsewhere the changes are unimportant. At Agra, Delhi, Allahabad, and Benares the temperature ranges above 90°, but it is lower at other stations, the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. In the Punjab, Lahore, and Umballa report ¾ inch and 1 inch respectively, and Jullundur 6¾ inches. Meerut and Delhi have a slight shower. Of other stations in the North-Western Provinces, only Mussoorie reports rain. In Rajputana and Central India, Ajmere, Indore, and Rutlam have between ½ inch and 1 inch, and Morar 2½ inches. In the Central Provinces, Jubbulpore, and Nagpur 2 to 4-tenths. Bombay reports 2¼ inches, Goa 9-tenths, Satara and Ahmedabad 6-tenths; but most reports are wanting. In Madras, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras, and Cochin have slight rain, the highest 4-tenths at the first named station. In Bengal, excepting Behar, nearly all stations have rain.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

SIMLA, June 29.—The barometric depression, which for the last three days has existed at False Point and in Orissa, has now moved to the north, causing a great fall of the barometer in Northern Bengal, and in a minor degree in Chota Nagpur, Behar, and the North-Western Provinces, especially at Bareilly. The fall has also extended to the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India, and to some extent is participated by Bombay, Madras, and the Central Provinces. Very heavy rain (8 inches) has fallen at Akyab, and moderate rain at most stations in Bengal and Burmah. In the North-Western Provinces slight rain is reported from Agra and Roorkee, 4-tenths from Meerut, 2-tenths from Benares, 1-tenth from Cawnpore, and 1¼ inches from Mussoorie. In the Punjab, Jullundur and Umballa have between 1 and 2 inches, Simla ¾ inch, Mooltan 2-tenths, and Lahore slight rain. In Rajputana and Central India, Jeypore and Morar have upwards of an inch; and in Bombay (the reports from which Presidency are very deficient), Bombay has nearly 2 inches, Satara 7-tenths, and Ahmedabad, Surat, Deesa and Rajkot slight rain. In the Central Provinces and Berar, Jubbulpur, Nagpur, Khandwa, and Amraoti report from 1-tenth to 1¼ inches; and in Madras, Cuddapah and Calicut have more than 1 inch, and Rajamundry, Bellary, and Cochin smaller falls.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

By administering *Dusart's Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime* to wet nurses whose altered milk had occasioned *prious and grave disorders* to their *nurslings*, we have witnessed the immediate cessation of the symptoms and complete recovery of the little patient.
DENIAU & LAGUE,
Medical Doctors of Paris Hospital.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting).
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd inst.—Pachamba (s.) from Bussorah; Kandalla (s), Calcutta; Stanmere (s), Akyab.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 3rd inst.—Umballa (s), to Kurrachee; Lenore, Rotterdam; Acacia, Mauritius; Jenny Otto (s), Marseilles; H. Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf; Teheran (s), Venice; H. M. S. Himalaya, England.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—Tug Elephanta left the dock on Saturday.

HAKIM MAHOMMED BAKER UHANI'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, CHINCHPOOGLY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 877.

ERRATUM.—Mr. Ganpatrao, Clerk to the First Judge Small Causes Court, has not gone on leave, as was stated in our Saturday's issue, but is acting for Mr. Anandrao.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTURE.—A salute of 15 guns was fired from the saluting battery at 2-15 p.m. on Saturday last to announce the departure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the Presidency.

VAGRANTS.—John Holder and James Chapman, Europeans, were on Saturday last declared vagrants by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court. They were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at H. M.'s House of Correction on view of the body of Parshia Gopal. Deceased was a prisoner undergoing a term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and died from natural causes. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by phthisis."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 3rd inst:—Horses, 8 lame, 2 broken knees; bullocks, 4 lame, 13 sore necks, and 1 sore shoulder. Total number of cases 28; fines Rs. 78-8.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at the new Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Mills on view of the body of Jehangeer Bukas. Deceased was a Mahomedan labourer, employed at the new Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Mills. The jurors, upon the evidence adduced, returned the following verdict, "That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally caught in machinery at the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Mills."

MEETING OF PORTUGUESE.—Yesterday, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, there was a largely attended meeting of Portuguese subjects held at Cavel. The object of the meeting was to manifest the sympathy felt by the Portuguese community towards their Drs. J. Gerson da Cunha, J. A. da Gama, and Mr. L. J. de Sa, who have been summoned by the Portuguese Consul on a charge of defamation in connection with the memorial which was lately submitted to the King of Portugal by the Portuguese, and which case comes on for hearing on Tuesday next. A considerable sum of money was subscribed on the spot, and a committee appointed to collect further subscriptions.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March	The Vagabonds ..... J. Gung'l.
Overture	To the Opera of Le Magon ..... Auber.
Grand Selection	Satanella ..... Balfe.
Waltzer	Amoretten Tenze ..... Gung'l.
Polka	Pedagra ..... Labitsky.
Galop	Le Postillon ..... Zabel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHOOBHOY.—Says the *Indian Spectator*:—Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy is following up the success he achieved in the Kapol Bania case decided in his favour, sometime ago, by Mr. Justice Kemball. As elected leader of the majority of the caste, he asks the gentleman who hitherto passed for leader, for an account of his management. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gopaldas will be able to furnish the account for the satisfaction of his castemen. We commend the step taken by Sir Mangaldas to the other castes of Gujarat. In almost every town and village there are charity funds which, being under irresponsible management, are said to be very often misappropriated.

THE EFFECTS OF THE RAINS.—Owing to the heavy fall of rain on Friday last, the side wall of the house No. 74, Churneywady, belonging to Oursetjee Rustomjee, fell in. No one was injured, and the occupants at once removed from the building. Another portion of a wall of house No. 4, in 3rd Coombarwada fell in on the same night. The northern wall of a godown at Byculla, belonging to Chapsey Lowjee, also fell down and slightly injured two men who were immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital. A portion of the road at Gilder Street settled down on the same day, and about 20 feet of the boundary wall of the Sewree Cemetry also fell down on Friday last.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The increase in weight in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 26th June, 1880, was 1,91,968 maunds, and in money Rs. 1,46,220. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1879 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 26th June 1880.	Week ending 28th June 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 41,747	Mds 24,049	Mds 17,698	..
Amount	Rs. 42,106	Rs. 23,599	Rs. 18,507	..
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 73,192	Mds 16,958	Mds 56,234	..
Amount	Rs. 39,115	Rs. 7,861	Rs. 31,254	..
OTHER FOOD-GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 1,63,465	Mds 1,22,800	..	..
Amount	Rs. 74,377	Rs. 40,366	..	..
LINSEED—				
Weight	Mds 57,515	..	..	..
Amount	Rs. 32,765	..	..	..
TEELSEED—				
Weight	Mds 1,528	..	Mds 1,07,636	..
Amount	Rs. 896	..	Rs. 71,707	..
OTHER SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 8,627	..	..	..
Amount	Rs. 3,945	..	..	..
SUGAR AND JAGGERY—				
Weight	Mds 5,760	..	..	..
Amount	Rs. 5,618	..	..	..
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 40,716	Mds 60,357	..	Mds 19,641
Amount	Rs. 24,584	Rs. 35,554	..	Rs. 10,970
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,633	Mds 1,671	..	Mds 48
Amount	Rs. 3,976	Rs. 6,121	..	Rs. 2,145
PIECE GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 13,071	Mds 7,625	Mds 5,446	..
Amount	Rs. 17,736	Rs. 9,801	Rs. 7,935	..
GENERAL GOODS				
Weight	Mds 1,42,249	Mds 1,25,465	Mds 25,644	..
Amount	Rs. 80,571	Rs. 56,746	Rs. 29,445	..
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 5,59,503	Mds 3,67,625	Mds 191,968	..
Amount	Rs. 3,35,979	Rs. 1,79,720	Rs. 146,220	..

* Included last year in "Grain and Seed."
† Included last year in "General Goods."

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th June, 1880, was 78,586 maunds, and in money Rs. 41,031. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1879 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 26th June, 1880.	Week ending 28th June, 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 30,397	Mds 1,851	Mds 28,546	..
Amount	Rs. 21,634	Rs. 1

accommodation for visitors should be made. He states that he will be happy to afford the Transit all the assistance that the Dockyard can render in carrying out the orders of Government, and asks that an officer be deputed to act in concert with the Dockyard officials in the matter. Resolution.—The Superintendent of Marine may make any arrangement at Masagon Pier which he considers necessary in connection with the embarkation of Lord Lytton.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—
Government resolution No. 3043, dated 11th June, permitting Messrs W M Macaulay and Co. to import 30 tons of dynamite and 300,000 detonators expected to arrive in June to be stored at Antop Hill.

Pilotage statement week to 22nd June :—

20 vessels piloted into harbour.
22 vessels piloted out of harbour.
15 vessels transported.

List of vessels in Prince's Dock week to 22nd June.

9 vessels entered.
5 vessels left.
12 vessels remaining in dock.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* publishes a long article on the object of Mr. Inouye's mission to China, and so raised the ire of the Government that the issue of the paper was suspended. In commenting on this article, the *Herald* says it would appear after lengthened negotiations, in the course of which Japan claimed the absolute right of dealing with the Loochoo Islands as part of her own territory, without reference to China, —a position which was never admitted as correct by the Tsung-li Yamen—that with the object of getting out of the difficulty, and pacifying the pride and pretensions of China, the Japanese Cabinet resolved on offering a *placebo*, in the shape of giving up to China the islands nearest to Chinese territory, known as Miaco, the Madjico Sima group, and Niusho, in consideration of China foregoing any further interference with regard to the islands nearest to Japan, and fully recognising the title of Japan to them. Whilst Mr. Inouye is instructed to decline to assist China against Russia, it is believed that at the same time, in the event of China acceding to the proposition of the Japanese Cabinet for the partition of the Loochoo group between the two Empires claiming an interest in them, a promise will be given that the Japanese Government will not afford any aid to Russia as regards China, in the event of hostilities breaking out between the two nations, either with respect to Kuldja, or any other present question. As, however, there is a probability of further negotiations between the Chinese and Russian Governments, to end either in a war or a settlement of differences without such a resort, it is possible that the Chinese Government, which is at all times given to procrastination, may further temporise with the question, in which case Mr. Inouye may have to return to Japan with his mission unaccomplished.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

M. EDMOND SCHERER is always listened to by English critics with respect, but the paper in the *Contemporary Review* for June, in which he endeavours to justify the recent attack of the French Republican Government on the principle of free education, will hardly convince any resonable English reader that he has even so much as a plausible case. The truth is, as M. Sherer sees, that the English and French Liberals look at these matters from totally different centres of thought. M. Scherer's article is pervaded by three assumptions, each of which seems to us profoundly erroneous and mischievous :—the first, that because, if the Roman Church were to get the upper hand, she would certainly lose no time in putting moral and religious liberty in irons, it is perfectly justifiable to prevent her from getting the upper hand, by restraining her own right to gain a hearing; the next, that if liberty to teach be left to the Church, even though the liberty of parents to refuse that teaching is also sedulously guarded, the result would be that France would "drift towards the condition of Spain and Paraguay;" and the third, that what France needs morally is, not the free criticism of Roman Catholic and all other forms of Christianity by the incredulous secular life of the nation,—a process by which, in our opinion, that incredulous secular life on its side has certainly not less to gain than the ecclesiastical organisations have to gain on theirs from the free criticism to which they are exposed,—but rather the complete extinction of all ecclesiastical Christianity, as so much pure imposture and folly. Now, in our belief, all three assumptions are the very reverse of the truth, and are pretty well shown to be very reverse of the truth by the history of France itself.

First we have always admitted as a first principle in this discussion, that Rome,—and most other Churches, for that matter,—desire a great deal more than the liberty of teaching; that if Rome recovered her ascendancy, she would persecute again; and that, to a moral certainty, she would favour most the political constitution which bade fair to lend most sanction to her ecclesiastical authority. All this we grant at once. What we cannot grant is that either the right way or the most efficient way of fighting the ecclesiastical pretensions of Rome is to assume equal pretensions of the secular-ecclesiastical kind against her. It is at least as true of pure Toryism, probably even of pure demagoguism, to go no further, as it is of the Roman Church, that if either of them got the upper hand, it would begin persecuting those who wanted to criticise and limit it. It was so with pure French Toryism before the great Revolution. A *letter de cachet* very soon sent to prison a Liberal who told the truth of its iniquities. It was of pure Demagoguism in the time of the Terror; there was a guillotine always ready for any one who questioned the humanity and morality of the guillotine. Yet who would say that because French Toryism was so wickedly despotic, when it was unlimited, it is right now to put down French Toryism by State intervention,—to prohibit patents from putting their children into the hands of Tory teachers, and to disqualify all Torry teachers from imparting to children such information as they require? And who would venture to say this of the bitter democracy which regards the popular sanction as a final justification even of the most odious cruelty? Would M. Scherer justify the intervention of the State to prevent the parents of France from teaching their children the right divine of the people to do what they will with property, social relations, marriage, and all other institutions, divine or human? If he would not do either of these things, if he would certainly permit the parents of France to trust their children to teachers of any political views they choose, relying on the liberty of questioning every form of opinion to counter balance all mischievous prepossessions, then we have the right to ask him, why does he not apply the same principle to pernicious ecclesiastical influences, which he applies to pernicious political influence?

In the next place, as M. Scherer refuses to be bound by abstract principles, and urges perpetually the appeal to facts as the proper criterion of the statesman, we venture to ask him what vestige, we do not say of evidence, but even of show of evidence, however faint, is there for the monstrous assumption of his essay,—that if this war on Catholic teaching were not waged by the State, France would be in danger of drifting "towards the condition of Spain or Paraguay." What, as a matter of fact, does every one tell us has been the drift of opinion in France during even the two Bonapartist Empires, to say nothing of the ten years since the fall of the last Empire? Does any witness anywhere say that that drifting of opinion has been in the direction of such spiritual tyranny as that of Rome in Spain or Paraguay? And yet, as every one knows, these were mostly periods when the laws against the Religious Orders were not put in force, and when no clause like that which was defeated in M. Ferry's Educational Bill replaced those laws. Why, what does M. Scherer himself tell us? He tells us that in 1877, when Marshal MacMahon used his whole influence, and the whole influence of almost every Prefect in France to secure the defeat of the Republicans, and when the Church seconded those efforts with all her might, so far was France from drifting towards the condition of Spain and Paraguay, that she defeated the united power of State and Church together. But the question now is not what the Church might do if she was aided all the powers of the State, but what she might do if the State sedulously guarded the right of every parent to ignore the Church, and to teach his children, if he pleased, to ignore it also. M. Scherer refers to the fact that the Republic has recognised the right of "incredulity" to be not only tolerated, but "in some sense recognised." Is *that* a condition of thing which suggests that without a law restraining parents from choosing the schools for their children which they like best there is danger of France drifting towards "the condition of Spain and Paraguay?" It is hardly worthy of M. Edmoud Scherer to indulge in such wild extravagances of misleading suggestion.

Finally, what to English Liberal seems the most strange and erroneous of all the assumptions running through M. Scherer's paper, is the notion that good Liberals wish to see free-thought not merely greatly modifying and purifying Catholic Christianity, but destroying something like the whole of it,—that the spiritual and ascetic piety of the Church is all bad, all founded on dreams, and ignorance, and self-interested illusions, and that what such men of science and free-thinkers as, for instances, M. Paul Bert would substitute for it, is infinitely superior to even the purified teaching of the Church, as it would be sifted out in a fair conflict for existence with other spiritual principles. Speaking of the bad casuistry of the Jesuits, the mischief in which we willingly admit, M. Edmond Scherer, says :—"The present controversy could not fail to turn to account the indignation which the perversity of the casuists excites iy all unsophisticated minds. The task was taken up by M. Paul Bert, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and a man of considerable scientific reputation. M. Bert struck out a new course. Instead of raking up old quotations and commenting upon them, he merely put into French the 'compendium Theologiæ Morolis' and the 'Casus Conscientiæ' of a modern Jesuit, Father Gury. Gury, who died recently, was a Professor in the College of the Jesuits at Rome. His works have gone through several editions, they are in general use, they have been commended by high ecclestical authority, and here they are now, divested of all disguise, an unsavoury reading, 'smelling rank so heaven, deepening the horror with which the consciousness of its mysteries were already viewed." Well and good. We do not doubt that much of the Jesuitteaching is bad enough and that even Catholic parents ought to be very cautious to what sort of individual Jesuits,—for practically they are of all kinds,—they commit the teaching of their children. But is M. Edmond Scherer at all aware that some of the competing forms of scientific and other unbelief excite, in moderate Englishmen's minds, precisely the same kind of horror. M. Paul Bert himself, for instance, is one of the great school of physiologists who carry to the utmost extreme the principal that you may inflict any kind of torture on the lower animals, for the sake of the smallest probability of intellectual gain from the experiment. And the present writer at least would much rather commit children in whom hewas interested to any Jesuit teacher, than to such teachers of physiology and ethics as the practice of M. Paul Bert as shown that he approves.—*Spectator*.

WE owe it to truth to state that all the physicians who have prescribed to their patients *Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes* are unanimous in telling that their effect in *asthma, chronic catarrhs*, and *inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nose, palate*, and *branchiæ* is most suprising.—*Vienna Medical Gazette* [Austria].

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th July, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey dhoties.
10 cases grey dhoties.
1 „ union cloth.
1 „ 25 doz. alpaca umbrellas.

A few articles of furniture, comprising dining, pier, dressing and writing tables, without arm chairs, sideboard, conversation couches, wardrobes, glass door cupboard, iron bedstead, dressing glasses, &c.

1 case leather belting of various widths.
By order of Messrs. Bhicoo Sanba & Co. and on account of the concerned.—
5 Boxes of Swiss Milk.
3 Cases containing assorted scents, &c.
1 „ „ 2 sewing machines.
2 „ „ 29 tins of Chinchonidine sulphate, each tin of 25 oz.

1 Pearl Earring.
1 Gold Ankle
1 Do. Necklace } wg. 20½ tolas.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein.—
100 Kegs assorted paint.
On account of the underwriters, s. s. Indus.
Transhipped at Galle from s. s. Thibet.
SWC
GP } 1 case canton silk Lucknow S. W. damaged.
32

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR SOUND WINES.
Will be sold without reserve.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., on account of the United Service Wine Company.

A portion of their stock of wines comprising champagne, German wines, sparkling and still, sherry, port, burgundy, Italian and Australian wines, claret, brandy, spirits, and liqueurs.

The attention of messes, clubs, and private gentleman is invited to the sale of these genuine first class wines.

These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and sample bottles can be had on application to the undersigned at auction prices.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SATTAD COOLY STREET.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Ramchor Bayal, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Domingo Tookram, Thacoor Cooly, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage, dated the 28th day of May 1873.

All that piece of Government Pension and Tax ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Sattad Cooly Street, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay, under No. 904, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 120, and now under No. 121, containing by admeasurement 133 and two ninths of square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Limjee, daughter of Sivajee Luxumunjee, on the west by the house of Cassum Natha, on the north by the Bhundaree street, and on the south by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY, the 10th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Soonabai, the widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Syramjee Cursetjee Lalla, and with the consent of the mortgagee, the following valuable properties, viz. :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of ground, together with the bungalow standing thereon, situate on the north side of Love Lane, at Mazagon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 40 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Byramjee Cursetjee Lalla, described as Lot No. 2, on the west by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Mancekjee Petit, on the north by the property of Merwanjee Nowrojee, and on the south by the said Love Lane.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of ground, together with the bungalow standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mount Road, at Mazagon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 46, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, and bounded on the east by the said Mount Road, on the west by the property of the said Byramji Cursetji Lalla, described as lot No. 1, on the north by the property of Merwanji Nowroji, and on the south by the said Love Lane, and which said two pieces of land contain by admeasurement 1894 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th July, 1880.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p. m., by order of Mr. Manockram Himmutram, the receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of the estate and effects of the late Thacker Runsort Mogjee, deceased-

Lot No. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, 7th July, 1880, at 4 p.m., all that piece or parcel of fasundaree ground, with dwelling house, situate at small Colaba, in Ramalwady, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 12, and containing by admeasurement 68 square yards, and bounded on the east and west by the public passage, on the north by the property of Dajee Gunpat, on the south by lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th July, 1880, at 4½ p.m., all that piece or parcel of fasundaree vacant ground, with all materials of building, situate at small Colaba, in Ramalwady, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 13, and containing by admeasurement 76 square yards, little more or less, and bounded on the east and on the west by public passage, on the north by Lot No. 1, on the south by the property of Thacker Runsort Mogjee.

Lot No. 3.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th July, 1880, at 5 p. m., all that piece or parcel of fasundaree ground, with the dwelling, situate at small Colaba, in Ramalwady, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 21, and containing by admeasurement 66 square yards, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Sorabjee Eduljee Agariwalla, on the north by the property of Govind Memajee, on the south by the vacant ground of Dorabjee Nowrojee Adhoroo.

Lot No. 4.

On THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1880, at 4½ p. m., all that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the dwelling house situate at small Colaba, in Colewaly, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 163, and containing by admeasurement 143 square yards, and bounded on the east by the Government property, on the west by the property of Nursey Bhoma, on the north by the property of Pestonjee Nanabhoy, and on the south by the public road.

Lot No. 5.

On THURSDAY, the 7th July, 1880, at 5 p. m., all that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the dwelling house situate at small Colaba, in Colewaly, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 113, and containing by admeasurement 129 square yards, be more or less, and bounded on the east, west, and south by the public passage, and on the north partly by the property of Pratap Treecum, and partly by the property of Govind Luxoomou.

Lot No. 6.

On SATURDAY, the 10th July, 1880, at 4½ p.m., all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with dwelling-house or dhurrumshalla, situate at Walkeshwar, in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, and containing 460 square yards, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 39, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west partly by the property of Mungeelgeor Bawa, and partly by the vacant ground of Juggonath, on the north by the vacant ground of Pandooranj Sonar, and on the south by the public road.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th July, 1880.

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CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

THE Public are hereby informed that TRAINS will CEASE to run over the Khamgaon State Railway on and from the 1st July, 1880, until further notice.

Arrangements for the maintenance of a LORRY SERVICE will be made and Passengers and Goods will be conveyed between Jalamb and Khamgaon at the following rates :—

1st Class Rs. 1 with free allowance of 10 seers luggage.
2nd Class As. 4 do do 5 do.
Parcels As. 2 each.
Goods As. 1 per maund.

By Order,
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent, Khamgaon State Railway.

HOLKAR AND SINDIA NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

1.—EXTENSION OF THE LINE TO NEEMUCH.
2.—ALTERATION OF THE TIME TABLE.

THE Public are hereby informed that on and after the 2nd July, 1880, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway will be OPENED for the conveyance of all kinds of Traffic, as far as Neemuch, and trains will arrive at and depart from the principal Stations as follows :—

DOWN TRAINS.	1 Mail.	2 Mixed.	3 LocalMixed.
	a. m.	p. m.	
Khandwa .....dep	10 10	10 50	
	p. m.	a. m.	
Mhow .....arr	4 0	6 0	p. m.
Mhow .....dep	4 15	6 15	1 15
Indore .....arr	5 10	7 25	2 15
Ujjain .....arr	8 30	11 10	
		p. m.	
Rutlam .....arr	****	3 15	
Jaora .....arr	.. ..	4 10	
Mandsaur .....arr	.. ..	7 0	
Neemuch.....arr	.....	9 50	

UP TRAINS.	1 Mail.	2 Mixed.	3 Local.
	p. m.	a. m.	
Neemuch .....dep	.....	6 45	
Mandsaur .....arr	****	9 30	
		p. m.	
Jaora .....arr	.....	12 20	
Rutlam .....arr	****	2 20	
Ujjain .....dep	7 30	5 10	
Indore .....arr	10 30	9 30	
			p. m.
Indore .....dep	10 45	9 45	3 45
Mhow .....arr	11 40	10 38	3 45
	p. m.	a. m.	
Khandwa .....arr	5 45	6 25	

W. E. HARTT,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Mhow, 30th June 1880.

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FOR plating articles of Brass or Copper without the aid of a Battery and for Silvering Harness mountings, &c., as well as for cleaning all kinds of silver and plated articles.

This preparation is guaranteed not to contain the slightest trace of mercury, and from the simplicity of its application supersedes anything of the kind ever before introduced, it being only necessary to rub it over the article [copper or brass] with a piece of rag or the fingers and polish with a chamois leather in order to produce a coating of pure silver.

As this cream deposits a coating of pure Metallic silver, articles of that metal cleaned with it increase in weight and value in proportion to the amount of coating received

Price Re 1-12 and Rs 2-4 per bottle, packing 4 As.

Remittances made in postage stamps should carry One Anna extra per Rupee to cover discount.

Remittance with Order.
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum,
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All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

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DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
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McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended :—
PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts ....Rs.	4 12 per doz.	in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... „	3 0 „	7 doz.
Hogsheads....	60 0 per hhd.	„

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BASS'S PALE ALE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the World.
Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

NET CASH. CREDIT.
Rs. a. Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz. 6 0..6 4½ Duties included.
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Read Brothers of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint-owners of this Bottling mark, beg purchasers of "BULL DOG" ale or stout to see that their name is on the labels, otherwise it is NOT bottled by them as it always has been.
ORDERS FOR this Presidency must be addressed only to the undersigned.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

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CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Officquet's Carte Blanche .....Rs.	36 0	Rs. 38 0
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FROM G. M. LAESMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer .....Rs.	16 8	Rs. 19 8
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Forsensheimer..... „	19 8	„ 21 8
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